## THE MAIN POINTS OF MR. CASS'S SPEECH UPON THE WILMOT PROVISO.

Delivered in the Senate of the United States, on the

21st and 22d of January, 1850. There are two principal questions involved in the controversy upon the Wilmot Proviso: first

constitutional? And, secondly

If constitutional, is it expedient? All those who have hitherto contended for the power of Congress to pass the Wilmot Proviso, have contended for a general and unlimited power of legislation over the Territories. The right to institute Governments over them, and the right to legislate over the internal concerns of the same. are used as convertible terms. This is a decided disregard of one of the canons of freedom. It extends even to the judicial tribunals, and to the commentators on law. They argue, that the power of governing and legislating for a Terri-tory, is the inevitable consequence of the right to acquire territory. They hold that Congress has plenary power and complete jurisdiction, without

imitation, over the Territories. It was this claim of unlimited legislation that led to our separation from England. And it is amazing, how boldly this claim has been urged in this Hall, as if the rights of sovereignty were everything, and the rights of man nothing. This power of legislation, without representation, we first denied in argument, and then resisted in arms. But the British statesmen had one advantage in their argument; they had no written Constitution to appeal to, but a Legislature. which, in the theory of their Government, was omnipotent. We have a written Constitution and before the authority of Congress can be brought to bear upon any subject the grant of power must be pointed out. The right to organize Governments over distant Territories, leaving to the people of those Territories to regulate their own concerns in their own way, is reconcilable with practical liberty. But the right of un-limited legislation over them cannot be justified under any circumstances, or reconciled with the principles of human freedom. Though the Constitution has given to Congress the power of ex-clusive legislation over the District of Columbia, yet it is one of the terms of the national compact and though it is a despotic power, because it is not accompanied by the right of representation, yet the despotism of the measure is somewhat tem-pered by circumstances resulting from residence. which can never exist between Congress and a

The great principle in this controversy is, the inseparable connection between legislation and representation. No paramount necessity calls for its violation. The people of the Territories are surely competent to manage their own inter nal affairs. Experience tells us this truth, wherever the American People go. There is no nece sity, then, for Congress to legislate for the Tercitories. Indeed, Congress has never yet, except in a few instances, which were clearly unconsti-tutional Jacoblated exclusively for them. There is not a Territorial Government which we shall he called upon to organize, out of our present Territories in which the majority of the people will not be Americans; and as the great issues of life and death are left by Congress to these per ple, there is no reason why all the other objeof internal legislation may not be safely commit ted to them. The late proceedings in California to organize a State Government are the best foundations of their political institutions, wisely and justly. It is an indisputable argument against the necessity of restraining them by Congressional legislation. There is no Constitution in this Union in which the principles of rational and progressive liberty are better secured.

remote colony.

There is no clause in the Constitution which gives to Congress express power to pass any law respecting slavery in the Territories. Every struction which would give to a foreign legisla ture jurisdiction over this subject of slaverythat is, to a legislature not elected by the people to be affected by its acts-would give it also juris diction over the relations of husband and wife, parent and child, guardian and ward, embracing within its sphere the whole circle of human rights personal and political. If we have the power to abolish or exclude slavery, we have the power to any power at all upon the subject? The clause of the Constitution most frequently quoted in support of this right is that which provides that, "The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations re-

specting the territory or other property belong-ing to the United States." If this grant conveys full legislative authority over this property, and over all persons living in the same region of country, making man the mere incident of property, certainly words were never more unhappily chosen. The phraseology of the pro-vision for the government of the Federal District, and of the places ceded " for the erection of forts magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings," admits of no doubt that exclusive legislation was intended to be granted. They, therefore, who claim that the idea conveyed by the words to regulate property is the same as that conveyed by the words to exercise exclusive legislation, are bound to show why the latter language was not used in every case. There is no doubt

about the meaning of the terms to exercise exclusive legislation; but when it is attempted to force the words to regulate property to bear the same signifi-cation, the reason should be shown why this latter form of expression was used in preference to the former. No man has done this. Until it is done, the obstacle is insuperable.

Great confusion in the treatment of this subject

has arisen from applying the word territor, to those political communities which are organized under the name of Territorial Governments, and considering it as so applied in the Constitution The term territory, in the Constitution, means the old laws, organizing the Governments of the Western Territory. What, then, is the true imrules and regulations for the public property? It is, that Congress shall have power to dispose of, use, and preserve the public property, wherever situated, and to exercise any power fairly "need-ful" to attain these objects. It is property alone which is the subject of the grant; and its disposition, and, in connection with that, its use and preservation, are the objects. The phrase "territory or other property, " makes territory one of the classes of property, and the word territory referred to the great Western Territory, at that time the great fund to relieve the finances of the infant Confederation. This clause conveys a necessary grant of power to the Government, as a landholder or holder of other property, to use and dispose of the same at its pleasure. Now, if the power to make needful vules and regulations conveys a general clause for the exercise of jurisdiction by the General Government over all places purchased from the States for the erection of forts, magazines, &c with the consent of the States, was unnecessary. It is contended by some that the word ter

in this clause does not mean land alone, but includes also political jurisdiction, thus making American citizens a part of the national property to be disposed of at will. The author of this objection seems to have forgotten that the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of the United States against Gratiot and others, had come to the same conclusion. That Court in that case

"The term 'territory,' as here used, is merely descriptive of one kind of property, and is equivalent to the word 'lands;' and Congress has the same power over it as over any other property vested in the United States," &c.

If it be true that Congress has exclusive juris diction over the territory, &c., of the United States, it has power to dispose of to sell, to cede that jurisdiction; and no one will pretend that when the General Government sells or cedes to a purchaser a portion of this territory, it sells to him jurisdiction over the portion purchased, whether that purchaser be an individual or a foreign

But there are those who, while they admit that the word territory, in the clause of the Constitution under consideration, means land only, claim that the needful regulation of it includes complete jurisdiction. This doctrine, when pushed to its legitimate extremity, will justify the declaration once made, that the Territories may be sold into slavery. It is an unavoidable consequence of the

One of the late Presidents of the United States (Mr. Adams) based this unlimited power upon a signification of the word needful, that renders nu-gatory all the safeguards of the Constitution.

Needful for what end ?? asks Mr. Adams. "Needful to the Constitution of the United States, to any of the ends for which that compact was form-ed. Those ends are declared in its preamble; to establish justice,' for example. What can be more needful to the establishment of justice than the interdiction of slavery, where it does not ex-ist?" By this reasoning, the grants of power in the Constitution are not to be sought in that instrument itself, where they are carefully enu merated, and all others as carefully prohibited, but in the preamble, which merely enounces the general motives of the people in the establish-ment of a new Government! The essays in the the General Government to set, as in the cases of Federalist never claimed such a construction of Oregon and California, they will always be ready

the grants of power in the Constitution. But the and able to avert the evils of political disorder, by Supreme Court lays down the true doctrine on this point, when it says - "That the preamble can never be resorted to, to enlarge the pow ers confided to the Government or any of its de-An argument in support of the authority of

Congress to legislate over the Territories is de

rived from the war and treaty making power, which bring with them, as an incident, the right of ac quisition, and this is followed by the right of le-gislating over the country acquired. The effect of the war paking power upon the right of acquisition is under our Constitution, an inquiry purely speculative, as no territory has been added to the Union by that process. It is difficult to conceive how the mere act of war, though it bring conquest with it, can permanantly annex a for-eign country to the United States, without the interposition of some department of Government constitutionally competent to indicate the national will on the subject. So, the war-making power cannot be said to make the acquisition, or annexation, though it may afford the opportunity of its A treaty of peace, confirming the conquest and making the cession, carries the question to the treaty-making power. But the propo sition, that acquisition necessarily brings with it the authority of legislation, is quite a different thing. Judge Marshall held the opinion, on one occasion, that "The right to govern may be the inevitable consequence of the right to acquire ter-ritory." Others, following in his steps, gave it as their opinion, that the right eas inevitable. But what is meant by Judge Marshall's "inevitable consequence?" Is it a logical consequence deduced from the language of the Constitution, and does it make the power of government an integral part of the trenty-making power? Surely not; for the right to acquire is one thing, and the right to legisate is another, and the act of acquisition is com plete in itself. The treaty-making authority acquires territory by treaty. The power to dispose of it, and the power to admit it into the Union, when formed into States, are both expressly given, and of course, if they were not given, they could not be exercised. The power to legislate for it is not given-and now, then, can that power be exercise It is clear, the idea of legislation is not included in the idea of acquisition, nor so closely connected with it, that the one power cannot be exercised without the other. But perhaps this inevitable consequence" may be a consequence resulting from moral necessity. Moral necessity for the assumption of power may be justified, but it can have no place in an inquiry into the true powers of the Legislature, which may assume to act upon the ground of necessity. Such a case is without the pale of the Constituten. On the other hand, it may be that Judge Marshall's "inevitable consequence" is the constitutional consequence by which in is the constitutional consequence, by which in olied powers may be exercised when "necessary nd proper " to carry into effect expressly grant d powers To bring it within this clause, it must assumed that acquisition cannot be complete without political legislation, and that the latter is "necessary and proper" to the attributest of the acquisition. Now, this would be purely an assumption; for the moment a treaty of cession is ratined, the act of acquisition is complete, and the territory becomes, ipso facto, a part of the United States. Legislation cannot change its tenure, nor make it more or less than the treaty has made it. The disposition of the territory acquired is quite another question, and must be de termined by other provisions of the Constitution. But implied powers are granted only to Congress.

other implied power. The authority is spent when once exercised. In support of these views, the opinion of a Judge of the Supreme Court, published in the National Intelligencer of Decemper 22d, 1847, may be adduced. But, though the writer of that article undertook to show that Congress had no power to institute slavery, his argument is conclusive, that the National Legislature has no right to deal with the question at all. This The power to make treaties, and to acquire territory, is not a sufficient foundation on which the action of Congress, in legislating for territories, can rest; because, a greater portion o the territory, in which Territorial Governments have been erected, was not acquired by treaty at all. The territory, out of which nine Territorial Governments have been created, made a part of institute it. If we possess any power over the subject, we possess complete jurisdiction over it. of their independence, and it is clear that the If there be any limitation upon the power in the | treaty-making power, in these cases, did not con-Constitution, let it be shown. But has Congress | fer upon Congress the right to legislate over it. declares " that all debts and engagements entered into before the adoption of the Constitution shall he valid as against the United States, under the the Constitution, as under the Confederation," has been relied upon as establishing the power to exercise complete political jurisdiction over the Ter-ritories. The Ordinance of 1787 is treated as a compact, an engagement, a contract between the people of the United States, in their collective capacity, and the people who inhabited the new territory; and the express acknowledgment of this compact by Congress, under the Constitution, is

The treaty-making power does not possess them

The power is strictly a legislative one. Besides.

an implied power cannot be engrafted upon an-

regarded as a recognition of the compact by the Constitution, and curing it of any unconstitution. ality it had under the Confederation. This is the proposition; and the deduction, therefore, is, that Congress has a right of unlimited legislation over the United States Territories! Now, the validity of this compact must be tested by the Con stitution itself, and not by any Congressional acknowledgments of it. The words in the clause "debts and engagements entered into," have no relation to the exercise of political power. The Territorial Government established by the Ordinance of 1787 was no compact. It was a mere ordinary act of legislation. It has been altered time and again by Congress without opposition There is no inviolability about it, notwithstand ing the declaration introducing the last six sections of the Ordinance, that they shall forever re-main unalterable unless by common consent. These articles are destitute of the very first elements of reciprocal obligation. to them, and that was the Congress of the Con-Territorial Governments, appears to have been district, as is evident from the language used in the old laws, organizing the Governments. federation. The other party was not in beingtion of authority. The resolution gave the Or dinance no validity, if it had none before. It left it where it found it. Who doubts the power of the people of Indiana to assemble in convention and to introduce Slavery, if they please, or to abolish the English common law and to substitute the Code Napoleon? What becomes then, of the inviolability of the six articles? Are the people of Indiana not sovereign enough to al-ter or change their internal system of policy, without the consent of Congress? If they are not, what becomes of the principle that the new States are admitted into the Union " on an equal

> Where is the irrepealability of these articles of Why has Congress exercised the power of governing the Territories? Why has its action been submitted to in the absence of any constitu-tional authority? Let Mr. Madison answer: "All this has been done," said he in remarking upon the assumption of the same power by the Congress of the Confederation, "without the least color of constitutional authority. The public interest, the necessity of the case, imposed on them the task of overleaping their constitutional authority." Certainly, it is the moral duty of any country, holding distant possessions, to institute Governments for the preservation of social order. And here, and here alone, is the foundation of the power of Government, as exercised by Congress. It was assumed, to preserve social order in distant regions; and had it been confined to its proper purpose, the institution of Govern-ments, without interfering in the internal concerns of the people to be governed, it would everywhere have gone on to its proper consummation—the establishment of State Government, without having its validity called in question Upon this subject of Territorial legislation, Congress began right; and it is difficult to ascertain why it afterwards admitted modifications at war with the true principles of safe legislation.

footing with the original States, in all respects

whatever? " One of the six articles of this so

called compact declares that there shall not be

western Territory; and yet a sixth, Minnesota will seen be added to the five already admitted

What the Constitution permits, Congress may do, and nothing more. If the Constitution permits it to institute Governments for the Territo-ries, and withholds the right to interfere in their internal concerns, while the former may be exercised, the latter must be avoided. Congress assumes the right to authorize the People of the Territories to meet in Convention to form Con-stitutions and State Governments; and also it assumes the right to exercise many of the privi-leges of self-government. All its power to do this must be tried, not by its power to do a great deal more, but by the great charter, the fountain

With respect to the exercise of legislative power by the people of a Territory, the general opinion seems to be, that that political condition is a boon conferred by Congress, and that it may be enlarged, or restrained, or withheld, at its pleasure. I do not deny that there is a reasonable latitude for sound discretion, nor that their peculiar relations, under these circumstances, give us a title to prescribe the general principles of their political organization. When, however, they find themselves in the face of the necessity

a political organization adequate to the end to be proposed, and no one will deny their right to do so, under these circumstances. But there is a broad boundary between our rights and their duties, which we cannot pass, and ought not to pass—the right to manage their own internal affairs in their own way, restrained only by the law establishing their Government and by the Constitution; and the necessity, which is our constitution; and the december of the configuration for action, requires us to go no further. Social order is secured, and there our action should stop. And there, with a very few exceptions, wholly unnecessary and unjustifiable, it has hitherto always stopped. The necessity ceasing, the legislation arising from it should cease also. The legislation of Congress upon the Territories merely enables them, and this is the extent beyond which it should never go, to exercise a portion of these natural rights. It does not confer upon them any of those rights, because they do not belong to Congress, to be doled out to the people as they may want them, or as suits the Congressional temper. To hold that Congress has the sovereign right to legislate over the Territories in all cases whatsoever, that the Territories have no rights in themselves, is to

advance and maintain the same doctrine which

has achieved a temporary triumph in Hungary.

Italy, and Germany. But, it is asked, whence did the people of the Territories get the right to legislate for themselves. They got it from Almighty God-from the same Being who gave us our rights, and the power and will to assert and maintain them. It is a right in-herent in every community, that of having a share in making the laws which are to govern them, and of which no power but that of despotism can de-prive them. That power in Europe is the sword Congressional interposition only affords the peo-ple of the Territories the opportunity of exercising and enjoying all their rights, of bringing them into practical operation, with no other lim tations than those arising out of the Constitution and their relations to the United States. Their powers of legislation embrace all the subjects be longing to the social condition. There is no act of Congress, respecting any of the Territories, which enumerates the various objects of legislation, and then confers jurisdiction over them. The whole power is conveyed, with very few exceptions, and these are expressly withheld. The Perritorial Legislatures have full authority over all the concerns of life, including the relation of master and servant, against which there is no prohibition, either express or implied, in the Constitution. Their rights over the subject of slavery or servitude are just as complete as thos of the people of the States. Let him who seeks to deprive the people of the Territories of their right over this subject, put his finger upon the re-

striction in our great charter.

But even if this power exists, to control the Perritories by the Wilmot Proviso, ought it to be exercised under existing circumstances? One half the States of the Union believe that no such power has been delegated to Congress by the constitution, and a large portion of the other subject. And even those who contend for the power, admit this the way ot is not free from doubt. Besides, fourteen States of the Union see in this Wilmot Proviso a direct attack upon their rights, and a disregard of their feelings and interests. As a mere practical question, is the legislative adoption of the Proviso worth the hazard at which alone it can be secured? Can any man say that the obstacles and dangers which beset its adoption ought to be encountered? Not the slightest good can or will result from such a Congressional interference with the rights of the people of the Territories, for Slavery never can will go into the new Territories. Even it Congress were to establish Slavery in them, would not, could not go there. Considerations of profit alone would prevent its introduction into

The Wilmot Proviso is urged upon the ground of expediency; it is opposed upon the ground of constitutionality. Surely it should be abandon-ed, when the adoption of the measure itself would be so dangerous to the Union, and so profitless in its results. For myself, I will engage in no cru-sade against the South. My sentiments upon the Wilmot Proviso are now before the country. have been instructed by the Legislature of Mich igan to vote for the Wilmot Proviso. When the time comes, and I am required to vote upon this measure, as a practical one, I shall know how to reconcile my duty to the Legislature with my duty to myself, by surrendering a trust I can no

## For the National Era REFORM VERSES.

BY CHARLES J. SMITH

Now the shadows of the midnight Are upon the outward world, In their victor camps are furled, And the smoke of its fierce battles Round the distant hilltops carled

. Now the hum of moving masses

Has a faint and feeble beat,

And the day-long din of labor Died away upon the street, And the pave is apringing upward From its weight of treading feet Now the ear of young Ambition Hears the phrensied world's acclaim By the lamplight, dimly burning.

Gives his numbers down to fame In the puzzle of the problem, Reads the riddle of a name Now the strange enchanted slumber

is with all the world beside, Making monarchs oft, and beggar Take an antipodal stride,

In my chamber, keeping watches With the hours still and lone, With no voice above the cricket's Or the wind against the window, With its melancholy moan.

Now it is my spirit wanders Far away from its confine, Like a pilgrim to a shrine, Even as a true reformer Not in building airy temples,

Richly roufed with sunset gleams Limning off the pleasing landscapes Of the coming land of dreams, And the hours golden beams.

O'er the joys that were not many, And yet could not ever last, On the chances and the changes

Not in brooding over love scrues That are transient as a flower, Weaving bailads for my lady In her amaranthine bower,

Of the solemn midnight hour. Other are the thoughts and feelings To my bosom come betimes, Driving thence the swaying tempter That would torture me with crimes Which my yielding spirit humbly

Fain would echo back in thymes Of this earth of human souls Of the manifold transgressions And the thousand thousand doles, To the limit of its poles.

I am feeling for my fellow In his most degraded state. Whom his Father in the heavens In his image did create, Whem his earthly brother visits With so devilish a bate.

Of the better time for all, Which is promised in the writing Glowing now upon the wall, That the ruler and the wronger And their idols yet must fall

I am not a hermit Peter. To go preaching a crucade, ing up the hills and valleys With a thunder like tirade, With the fire and the blade

Move the deeply rooted rock, But the dripping of the fountain In its time will yet unlock. Though but humbly they presend, If the ear of one might hearken To the praying of a friend,

Sudden as the earthquake shock,

With my wordy maledictions

Of the follies that are with us,

And the evils without end.

With the younger, bolder hearts, Who are setting out to journey That their bosoms be not basely Chestel with improper charts

## SYNOPSIS OF MR. CLINGMAN'S DISUNION SPEECH.

The House having resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole for the purpose of referring the President's annual message to the appropriate committees, Mr. Clingman of North Carolina obtained the floor.

He had great confidence in the judgment, integrity, and patriotism, of the President, and he admitted fully the right of the citizens of each State to settle for themselves questions of domes-State to settle for themselves questions of domes-tic policy, referred to in the message. There was no difference of opinion between himself and the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Toombs] upon the questions which now agitate the country. He believed that a collision with the North was inevi-table, and the sooner it came on the better for all parties. The South would be sufficiently united to successfully repel the aggressions of the North. He had voted against the gag rule, and favored many compromises for the sake of peace, but all to

no purpose.

The force of the anti-slavery sentiment of the North is not understood at the South. He had supposed that to make California and New Mexico free would allay the excitement; but he was now convinced that this would only be regarded as a triumph, and accelerate the general ment against us. To prohibit slavery in all the Territories of the United States, to abolish it in he District of Columbia, in our forts and arsenals or wherever we have jurisdiction, and to abolish the coasting slave trade, and that carried on be tween the States, is the object of the North.

This I need not argue, is at war with the Con stitution. He (Mr. C) was opposed to the idea that the people of Californi and New Mexico should give laws to their conquerors. It was preposterous. That people would doubtless be glad to exclude not only slaveholders, but all other Americans, if allowed to do so by a simple vote. The anti-slavery agitation had prevented Southern men from taking their slaves into that Territory; but for that, our slaves would have heen taken there in great numbers to work the

upon us by way of heavy losses in our proper-ty. Great numbers of slaves are daily escaping to the North, and, though pursued, they are sel-dom captured, by reason of the connivance of the free negroes and abolitionists.

'The extent of the loss to the South may be un-

lerstood from the fact that the number of runaway slaves now in the North is stated as being thirty thousand; worth, at present prices, little short of fifteen millions of dollars. Suppose that amount of property was taken away from the North by the Southern States, acting against the Constitution; what complaint would there not be! what memorials, remonstrances, and legislative resolutions, would come down upon us! How would this Hall be filled with lobby members, coming here to press their claims upon Con gress! Why, sir, many of the border counties in the slaveholding States have been obliged to give

up their slaves almost entirely.

It was stated in the newspapers the other day, that a few counties named in Marvland had be the efforts of the abolitionists within six months. upon computation, lost one hundred thousand dollars worth of slaves. A gentleman of the highest standing, from Delaware, assured me the other day, that that little State lost, each year, at least that value of such property in the same way. A hundred thousand dollars is a heavy tax to be levied on a single congressional district by the abolitionists."

If slavery has any evils, it does not offend the North. The slave trade has benefited the North as well as the South: waste lands at the South have been improved, and the prices of our staple articles have been brought down from very high rates to the present low rate. The negroes can no more exist in a state of freedom out of the tropical regions than the horse. They have never anywhere, when left to themselves, attained to a respectable state of barbarism. If you except the oreign population of the North, it will be found that the white population of all the slaveholding States has increased much faster than the free States.

We are in advance of the North in wealth, ever if we do not count our slaves as property. The slave States are much richer than the free States, in proportion to their population. We have also vastly less pauperism and crime in the slave States than in the free States. Looking, therefore, at all these different elements, viz: greater increase of population, more wealth, and less poverty and crime, we have reason to regard our people as pros-perous and happy. No higher state of civilization exists than in the slaveholding States. Much is said of our slave population; but, sir, it will com-pare with any of the white laboring population of

Said Mr. C., not only will California, Oregon New Mexico, Descret, and Minnesota, come in soon as free States, but we are to be hemmed in and overpowered in both branches of the National Legislature, so that, ere long, the abolition of slavery in the States, either by change in the Constitution or otherwise, will be strongly urged and effected. The North ever openly avows that slavery shall be kept within its present limits, so that we shall soon become like Ireland, or, by the increase of the negro population and the decrease

"There are those now living who would probably see this state of things, but it would be certain to overtake our children or grandchildren. facts are staring us in the face as distinctly as the sun in the heavens at noonday. Northern men not only admit it, but constantly, in their public speeches, avow it to be their purpose to produce this very state of things. If we express alarm at the prospect, they seek to amuse us with eulogies on the blessings of the Federal Union, and ask us to be still for a time. They do well, for it is true that communities have usually been destroyed by movements which, in the beginning, inflicted no immediate injury, and which were therefore ac quiesced in till they had progressed too far to be resisted. They have, too, constant examples in the conduct of brute animals, that do not struggle against evils until they begin to feel pain. They are doubtless, too, encouraged to hope for our submission on account of our acquiscence under their former wrongs. They know that the evils already inflicted on us, to which I have referred, greatly exceed in amount any injury that Great Britain attempted when she drove the colonies into resistance. Besides, sir, their aggressions have in-finitely less show of constitutional right or color of natural justice. But what they now propose is too palpable even for our Southern generosity. If, after having been free for seventy years, Southern States were to consent to be thus degraded and enslaved, instead of the pity, they would meet the scorn and contempt of the universe. The men of this generation, who would be responsible, ought to be whipped through their fields by their own negroes. I thank God that there is no one in my district that I think so meanly of, as to believe that he would not readily come into whatever movement might be necessary for the protection of our rights and liberty. I tell Northern gentlemen, who are in hopes that the South will be divided, that we shall not have half as many traitors to hang as we did Tories in the

Mr. C. proceeded next to show that our revenue system worked disadvantageously to the South that the revenue system was burdensome to all the Southern States, while the North reaped the benefit. He also calculated the cost of a dissolution, and argued that it would be advantageous to the slave States in a commercial, moral, social and especially in a political point of view. Bal-timore, Charleston, Mobile, New Orleans, and all the commercial cities of the slave States, would abstract a large portion of the trade of New York, Boston, and the commercial cities of the free States. The South would grow up in wealth, while the North would retrograde. The South, he said, were willing for a fair settlement of this

"But when we ask for justice, and to be let alone we are met by the senseless and insane cry of "Union, union!" Sir, I am disgusted with it When it comes from Northern gentlemen who are attacking us, it falls on my ear as it would do if a band of robbers had surrounded a dwelling, and when the inmates attempted to resist, the assailants should raise the shout of "Peace-unionharmony!" If they will do us justice, we do not need their lectures. As long as they refuse it, their declarations seem miserable, hypocritical cant. When these things come from Southern men, I have even less respect for them. Even the most cowardly men, when threatened with permost cowardly men, when threatened with per-sonal injury, do not usually announce in advance that they mean to submit to all the chastisement which an adversary may choose to inflict. And those persons who, seeing the aggressive attitude of the North, and its numerical power, declare in advance that for their parts they intend to submit to whatever the majority may do, are taking the best course to aid our assailants, and need not wonder if the country regards them as enemies of

"If Northern gentlemen will do us justice on this great question, we may consent to submit to lesser evils. We may acquiesce in a most oppressive rev-enue system. We may tolerate a most unequal distribution of the public expenditures. We may distribution of the public expenditures. We may bear the loss of our fugitive slaves, incurred because the Legislatures of the Northern States have nullified an essential provision of the Constitution, without which the Union could not have been formed, because mere pseumiary considerations. Butler, Gen. Scott, Gen. Worth, and Capt. Walker. The pictures, properly framed, will make a valuable set of parlo or interactions. They are engraved from undoubted originals, by the best artists, and are of themselves worthy the price of a year's subscribtor resulting three dollars, we will send any three of Miss Pickering's or Mrs. Grey's popula works, or a magnificent print, from the burin of a celebrate formula of the public expenditures. Properly framed, will make a valuable set of parlo or ginals, by the best artists, and are of themselves worthy the price of a year's subscriber resulting three dollars, we will send or ginals. been formed, because mere pseuniary considerations are not controlling with us. We may even
permit such portions of the Northern people as
are destitute of proper self-respect, to send up
here occasionally representatives whose sole business seems to be to irritate as much as possible
Southern feeling, and pander to the prejudices of

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the worst part of the Northern community. We may allow that the Northern States should keep up and foster in their bosoms Abolition Societies, whose main purpose is to scatter firebrands throughout the South, to incite servile insurrections, and stimulate, by licentious pictures, our negroes to invade the persons of our white wo-men. But if, in addition to all these wrongs and insults, you intend to degrade and utterly ruin the South, then we don't go it. We do not love you, people of the North, well enough to become your slaves. God has given us the power and the will to resist. Our fathers acquired our liberty by the sword, and with it, at every hazard,

Mr. C. proceeded to say that the Southern members had the power to block the wheels of Government until this question was settled, and he was in favor of doing it. Let no appropria tion bills be passed till the Territorial question is settled. A minority of one-fifth may demand the yeas and mays, and as long as this provision stands we can prevent legislation till this question is

will maintain it. But, before resorting to that in-strument, I hold that all constitutional means

"I hold it to be the duty of every Southern rep resentative to stay here and prevent, till the close of our official term, the passage of any measures that might tend to force our people to unjust submission. In the mean time the Southern States could, in convention, take such steps as might be necessary to assert their right to a share in the public territory. If this interreggum were to continue long, it might drive both sections to make provisional Governments, to become permanent ones in the end.

" But it is advised, in certain portions of the Northern press, that the members from that sec-tion ought to expel such as interrupt their proceedings. Let them try the experiment. I tell gentlemen, that this is our slaveholding territory. We do not intend to leave it. If they think they can remove us, it is a proper case for trial. In the present temper of the public mind, it is prob-able that a collision of the kind here might elec-trify the country, as did the little skirmish at Lexington the colonies in their then excited state. Such a struggle, wheever might prove the victors in it, would not leave here a quorum to do busi-ness. Gentlemen may call this treason—high treason—the highest treason that the world ever

saw. But their words are idle. We shall defeat their movement against us. But even if I thought otherwise, I would still resist. Sooner than sub-mit to what they propose, I would rather see the South, like Poland, under the iron heel of the conqueror. I would rather that she should find the fate of Hungary.
"It was but the other day, and under our own

eyes that the gallant Hungarians asserted their independence. Though in the midst of and struggling against those two immense empires that could bring more than a million of armet men into the field, they were successful at first in beating down the power of Austria. It was not until some of her sons became traiters, that Hun-gary was finally overpowered, borne down, and pressed to death by the long columns and gigan-tic strength of Russia. If necessary, let such be

Better be Where the extinguished Spartans still are free,

In their proud charnel of Thermopyle.' Rather let the future traveller, as he passes over blackened and desert waste, at least exclaim, Here lived and died as noble a race as the sun ever shone upon." If we were to wait until your measures were consummated, and your coil, like that of a great serpent, was completely around us, then we might be crushed. Seeing the danger, we have the wisdom and the courage t meet the attack now, while we have the power to resist. We must prove victors in this struggle If we repel the wave of aggression now, we shall have peace. The Abolitionists, defeated before the country on the main issue, will not have pow

I have thus, sir, frankly spoken my opinions o this great question, with no purpose to menace, but only to warn. Gentlemen of the North ought themselves to see that, while submission to what they propose would be ruinous to us, it would not in the end be beneficial to their section. Seeing, then, the issue in all its bearings, it is for them to decide. They hold in their hands the destiny of the existing Government. Should cir-cumstances divide us, I wish that you may pros-per. From all my knowledge of the elements of your society, I have doubts. That we shall, under the favor of Providence, in all events, take care of ourselves, I have no fears. In conclusion, stand with you; attempt to trample on us, and w

## For the National Era SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN LOGIC.

Southron says, "Ail equal are," To boast it is our glory;

But "niggers" have no right to come Within this eategory.
If dark the skin, 'tis clear as light, And therefore negroes are not men'

There, isn't that astute, sir ? "Oh, yes," says Jonathan, " you're smart Of that I have no doubt, sir; Your reas ming's good-perhaps 'twere better

If it were carried out, sir. For negroes three\* you get one vote-

That's one vote for three brutes, sir; I've fifty cows-how many, then, Ought I to have, my 'cute sir' For if it be as you assert,

A negro has no mind, ir, In brutish qualities my brutes Leave negroes far behind, sir. Your brutes have two legs, mine have four, And they know how to use them; Mine never so abuse them.

From your brute's life there hangs a tale My brute's tail, never troubling me, Fangs quiet at their backs, sir. Then "Primrose," and "Old Brindle " too Shall have a voice at Washington

Ey long-eared Dobin they will be Most nobly represented; In Halls of Congress he shall stan !. Braying like one demented. For there he'll find a brotherhood

But mind! he'll kick, if by their aid Again a gag-law passes. "Stop! stop!" says Southron, "blacks are men Suppose we that allow, sir ;

Why shouldn't they be ours, sir ? Says Jonathan, "Your argument

And we shall see the rule will work For which he did get hung, sir; A rope, too, should be strung, sir. If hoisted twenty feet in air,

From you we'd hear no more, then Of right to make men slaves, because Their fathers were before them.

A SCRIPTURAL ARGUMENT in favor of withdrawing fellowship from Churches and Ecclesiastical Bodies tolerating Slaveholding among them, by Rev. Sibre McKeen of Bradford, Vermont, is the title of a tract of 40 pages, just published by the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and for sale at their Depository in New York. Pice-\$2.50 a hundred; single copy, 3 cents.

WILLIAM HARNED, Agent,
April 20.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE-1849 R. GRAHAM, J. R. CHANDLER, AND J. B. TAYLOR,

TifE January number of Graham's Magazine—the first
I number of the New Volume—is now result for the mails
and for shipments to agents. The Publishers and Editors,
while expressing satisfaction in the extraordinary success
with which their efforts to elevate the character of the peri-

while expressing satisfaction in the extraordinary success with which their efforts to elevate the character of the periodical literature of the country have been crowned, respect fully offer a statement of their preparations for the New Volume. It is will known that no other Magazine ever published in the English language has presented such an array dillustrious contributors. Bryant, Cooper, Paulding, Herbert, Longfellow, Hoffman, Willis, Fay, Simma, constitute alone a corps greater than any ever before engaged for a single work. An examination of our last volumes will show that these distinguished writers have all furnished for this miscellany articles equal to the best they have given to the world. They, with our other old contributors, will continue to enrich our pages with their productions; and several eminent authors who have not hitherto appeared in our pages will hereafter be added to the list. Of course, therefore, all attempts to compete with Graham's Magazine, in its literary character, will be country will be culisted, and no effort spared to maintain its present reputation as the leading literary periodical of America.

Great inducements to Postmasters and Clubs, unequal-

Great inducements to Postmasters and Clubs, unequal led by those of any other Establishment.

For three dollars, in advance, (par money in the States from which it is remitted,) one copy of Graham for one year and meanotint portraits, on proof sheets, of Gen. Taylor, Gen. Butler, Gen. Scott, Gen. Worth, and Capt. Walker. These

WANTED, A MALE TEACHER, to take charge of a Manual Labor.
A School in the West, for Colored People. The school is situated in a pleasant and healthful section of country. It has been founded on a bequest left by a feesand milianthropist, and all that is now needed, to carry into effect his benevicent purpose, is a Principal Teacher of the requisite qualifications. None need apply who cannot produce the most satisfactory testimonials of character and competence. ions on the subject, post paid, may be a
G. BAILEY,
Washington, D. C.

NEWSPAPER AGENCIES. V B. PALMES, the American Newpaper Agent is agent
v for the National Era, and authorised to take Advertions of the National Era, and authorised to take Advertions. His offices are at Boston, S Congress street; New York
Tribune Building; Philadelphia, northwest corner of Third
and Chestrut streets; Baltimore, southwest corner of North
and Fayette streets.

nor S. M. PETTENGILL, Newspaper Advertising, Sub-scription, and Collecting Agent, No. III State street, Boston (Journal Building,) is also agent for the National Era.

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL. THE WATER-CHE DURING OF Reforms in published monthly, at one dollar a year, in advance, containing thirty-two large octavo pages, illustrated with en gravings, exhibiting the structure and anatomy of the entire human body, with familiar explanations, easily to be underwing to all classes.

ood by all classes.

The Water-Cure Journal, emphatically a Journal The Water-Cure Journal, emphatically a Journal of Health, ombracing the true principles of Life and Longetity, has now been before the public several years; and they have expressed their approval of it by giving it a mouthly circulation of upwards of Fitteen Thomsand e-pies. This Journal is edited by the leading Hydropathic practitioners aided by numerous able contributors in various parts of our

FOWLERS & WELLS, Publishers, Nov. 15—3m Clinton Hall, 129 and 131 Nassau st., N. THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

THIS Journal is a monthly publication, containing thirty six or more octave pages, at One Dollar a year, in ad-To reform and perfect ourselves and our race, is the mo

PHRENOLOGY. PHRENOLOGY.

Each number will contain either the analysis and location of some phrenological faculty, illustrated by an engraving, or an article on their combinations; and also the organization and character of some distinguished personage, accompanied by a likeness, together with frequent articles on Physiognomy and the Femperaments

The Phrenological Journal is unblished by

Clinton Hall, 129 and 131 Nassau st., N. York,
To whom all communications should be addressed.

Nov. 15—3m

THE PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTI-

TUTE,

A CCENSIBLE from all parts of the United States—situated two miles south of Woodbury, in the county town of Gioucester County, New Jersey, and five miles from Red Bank—having been opened under favorable auspices, is now in successful operation, for the cure of Gout, Kheumatism, Bronchitis, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhess, Paralysis, Neurolais, Nervous, Febrile, and Cutaneous diseases, under the superintendence of Dr. Deater formerly of Morristown, N. J., and recently of the Round Hill Retreat, Massachusetts.

This Institution was built expressly for a Water Cure Establishment is capable of accommodating fifty patients.

Massachusetts.
This institution was built expressly for a Water Cure Establishment is capable of accommodating fifty patients, and abundantly supplied with water of the purest quality.
The treatment of disease by water is no longer matter of experiment; but a few years have clapsed since the first Water Cure Institution was opened in the U.S., and the results of its administration, in both acute and chronic diseases, has convinced the most incredulous of its efficacy.
The Massacra detonism g code which have code encoded at this institution, unotwithstanding they have permission from the following of the kind, they will be referred to the put-only formation of this kind, they will be referred to the put-only while the matter is the best season for Hydropathic treatment. Diseases ga'lop on towards a cure in the cold season, while the instinctive tendencies of the system are more manifest," re-action being then more easily pre-duced.

In the experience and skill of the Superintendent, who was one of the earliest practitioners of Hydropathy in this country, the utmost confidence may be placed.

The location of the Institution has been selected for the peculiar salubrity of its atmosphere, the inexhaustible supply of water, its proximity to the city, and the advantages which it offers for fully carrying out the principles and practices of the Water Cure.

THE BATHING DEPARTMENT

THE BATHING DEPARTMENT

Has been constructed after the European plan; every room being provided with a plunge, foot, and sitz bath. The douch has a fail of about thirty feet, while the main plunge is supplied from an exclusive spring of cold water.

The servants and bath attendants have been selected with the greatest care, and all accustomed to the economy of an Hydropathic establishment.

Parkeville is about nine miles from Philadelphia, sur rounded by a flourishing neighbourhood of industrious and enterprising armers. Communication may be had with the City, either by water & otherwise, several times daily. There are churches and schools in its immediate vicinity.

The Managers, while they offer the advantages of their institution to the diseased, would also tender them the comforts and conveniences of a home.

TRAMA—for the first four weeks, Ten Dollars per week, after that, Eight Dol ars per week, which includes board, treatment, and all other charges, except washing. Those requiring extra accommodati in, will be charged accordingly. The water tre-tment is not a panaces that will cure all diseases; it is therefore necessary that each applicant should have the benefit of a careful examination: In every in stance the dector will candidly state his opinion, and then applicants will be at liberty to become patients or not, as they think proper. This examination can be made in Philadelphia, or at the liberty for which a fee of five dollars

they think proper. This examination can be made in Philadelphia, or at the Inatiture, for which a fee of five dollar is to be paid at the time of making the examination.

Persons at a distance can obtain an opinion as a to the probable effect of the water treatment, by enclosing ten dollars accommanied by a written statement of their case.

Application to be made to SAMUEL Wans, Secretary, 5% South Fourth St., Philadelphia, or to DR. DEXTRE, on the

premises.

Patients will be expected to bring wish them two linen sheets, two large woollen blankets, four comfortables, and half a dozen crash towels, or these can be purchased at the

Institute.

At the Livery Stable, they can procure carriages or sad die horses, (for Ladies or Gentlemen,) and such as wish to keep their own horses at Parkeville can have them weltaken care of, at livery stable prices

A stage runs daily from the Institute to Red Bank.

Oct. 25-tf

LAW OFFICE, CHICAGO. CALVIN DE WOLF, Attorney and Counsellor, Telegraph Buildings, Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. Particula attention paid to collections. Terms of Court, Cook County, Illinois. County court—first Monday in February, May, and Oc

Circuit court—second Monday in June and November.

17 Demands for suit should be on hand twenty days before the first day of each term.

Feb. 3.—1 yr. gr. REVOLUTION IN PERIODICAL LITERATURE

Holden's Illustrated Dollar Magazine. Since the death of the projector of this popular Magazine, the property has passed into the hands of the subscriber, who will continue to publish it at the Publication Office,

No. 109 Nassau Street, New York, THE NEW VOLUME,

THE NEW VOLUME,
To be commenced on the 1st of January, 1850, will comprise
many important improvements, which, it is believed, will
render the Magazine one of the best periodicals published
in the country, as it certainly is the cheapest. Among these
improvements will be new and beautiful type, fine calendered paper, a higher order of illustrations than those heretofore
given, and contributions from some of the ablest writers in
America. It is the aim of the proprietor to publish a Popular Magazine, adapted to the wants of all classes of reading
people in the Republic, which shall be both instructive and
amusing, and free alike from the grossness which characterizes much of the cheap literature of the day, and from the
rapidity of the so-called "Ladies" Magazines." The Illustrations will consist of Original Drawings engraved on wood
by the best artists;

Portraits of Remarkable Persons and Views of

Remarkable Places,

tiliustrated by pen and pencil. A strict revision will be exercised, that no improper article or word shall ever be admitted, so that it may safely be taken by persons of the utmost
refinement, and read at the fireside for the amusement or instruction of the family circle.

The Reviewdepartment of the Magazine will contain brief
critical notices of all the new publications of the day, and
will form a complete chronicle of current literature.

From the business and literary connections already established, the best assistance that the country can afford will
be secured for completing the plans of the publisher, and
nothing will be wanting that ample pecuniary resources and
watchful industry can obtain, to make the Magazine the

Leading Literary Perbodical of America.

watchful industry can obtain, to make the Magazine the
Lending Literary Perhodical of America.

The extremely low rate at which it is published precludes
the hope of profit, except from a circulation greater than that
which any literary periodical has ever yet attained; but,
with the new avenues daily opening for the circulation of
works of merit; the constantly increasing population of the
country; the cheapness of the Magazine, and the superiority
of its literary and artistic attractions to those of any other
work now issued; the proprietor fearless'y engages in an enterprise which will be sure to benefit the public if it should
not enrich himself. not enrich himself.

The Magazine will be under the editorial charge and su

who has been connected with it from the beginning.

The "Polpit Portraite," a series of biographical sketches, accompanied by well-engraved Portraits of Eminent Divines of the American Churches, which have formed a conspicuous feature of "HOLDEN," will be continued in the succeeding Volumes of the Magazine, and will render it of peculiar value to religious people of every denomination.

The Fifth Volume.

will commence on the First of January next, but will be issue on the 15th of December. Each number will consist of 64 Pages, and Numerous Engravings.

The Terms are One Dollar a Year

under build in advance; the Magazine will be plainly and carefully directed, and sent by until at the risk of the autorribers. As each number will be steredyped, missing or lost numbers can be at any time supplied when ordered, but will be deducted from the time for which payment has been received. Remittances may be sent at the risk of the proprietor, provided a description of the bills are taken, and enclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, as swidence of the fact.

Five copies will be furnished for \$1, and twenty copies for \$15. Numbers for the year 1815, excepting the month of January, will be furnished at four cents each, and Bound Volumes in cloth with gilt edges, from July to December, inclusive, at \$1 each.

Volumes in cloth with gill edges, from July to December, inclusive, at \$i each.

Newspaper publishers who will insert this Prospectus four times, and notice the Magazine monthly, will receive a bound volume for the year 1849, and an exchange for the coming year; they are requested to send only those papers in which the Prospectus and notices appear. Letters must be addressed to "Holden's boliar Magazine, No. 109 Nassau St., New York," and post-paid in all cases.

Oct 25-3m. W. H. DIETZ, Proprietor.

TO THE READERS OF THE NATIONAL ERA IN OHIO.

A GENTS wanted, to travel in every county in Ohio, to obtain applications for insurance in the St Lawrence Mutual Insurance Company, Ogdenshurg, N. Y. Enterprising, active young men can make good wages from the commission paid by the Company. Satisfactory references and bonds will be required. Address, post paid—

H. F. BRAYTON, General Agent,

Jan. 10-3t Cleveland, Ohio.

JUDGE JAY'S REVIEW OF THE MEXICAN-WAR. Cheap, for Gratuitous Circulation

POR gratuitous circulation, this admirable work can now be bad, in paper covers, at the following rates, much chearer than even unbound tracts viz: six copies for one dollar, and 160 for \$15, or, on poorer paper, for \$13. Apply to W. C. BROWN, 216 Cornbill, Boston, WILLIAM HARNED, 61 John street, New York, JOSEPH SCATTERGOOD, 81 Arch street, Phila. Nov. 25—2m

MRS. EMILY H. STOCKTON, No. 161 Chestnut between Fourth and Fifth streets, Philadelphia Oct. 25-tf

VALUABLE PUBLICATIONS. PACTS FOR THE PEOPLE, second edition: A compilation from the writing of Hon. William Jay, Hon. J. R. Giddings, Hon. J. G. Palfrey, and others, on the relations of the United States Government to Slavery, and embracing a history of the Mexican war, its origin and objects. By Loring Moody. Price 20 cents.

Nathaniel P. Rogers.—The second edition of a collection from the writings of Nathaniel P. Rogers. Price, in nest cloth binding, \$1.

Narrative of the Life of William W. Brown, a Fucitive Slave; written by himself. Compl housand. Price 25 cents.

thousand. Price 25 cents.

Auto-Biography of H. C. Wright: Human Life, illustrated in my individual experience as a Child, a Youth, and a Man. By Henry C. Wright "There is proterly no hletory; only biography."—R. W. Emerson. Price 81. The above works are just published and for sale by Sept. 27 .- 6m BELA MARSH, 25 Cornhill, Boston THE FRIEND OF YOUTH.

THIS new and attractive journal for Youth, edited by Mrs. Balley, and published at Washington, can be had at the Boston Agency for the National Era, 25 Cornhill. Price, by mail, 50 cents a year; dedivered in tooton, free of postage, 75 cents.

GEORGE W. LIGHT.

Nov. 25. SPRINGDALE BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

THIS Institution is agreeably situated in a healthy part of Loudean county, Virginia, eight niles west of Lemburg, and two mies south of the stage road leading on Washington to Winchester.

The summer term will commence on the 18th of Fifth month, (May.) The winter term will commence on the 18th of Fifth month, (Nay.) The winter term will commence on the 18th of Eleventh month, (November.)

The branches taught are—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Granmar, Composition Book keeping, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Botany, Algobra, Rhetoric, the French Language, Drawing, Painting, and Needlework.

Lectures are delivered on Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, and Chemistry, illustrated by pleasing experiments.

A library, a cabinet of minerals, and philosophical apparatus, are provided for the use of the school. The discipling is strictly parental; and every effort is made to induce in the minds of the pupils a love of knowledge and desire of excellence as the proper stimulants to exertion

The terms, for unition, board, and washing, are \$100 per annum, or \$50 per term of 23 weeks. The only extracharges

The terms, for fullion, board, and washing, are \$100 per nanum, or \$50 per term of 23 weeks. The only extra charges are 50 cents per quarter for lights, pens, and pencils; \$3 per quarter for French lessons and the same for drawing and painting. Books and stationery furnished at the usual prices, when required

Scholars sent to the Point of Rocks will be conveyed to the school free of charge, by giving timely notice, directe
to Purcel's Store.

Dec. 6. SAMUEL M. JANNEY, Principal.

LARD OIL. IARD OIL.

IMPROVED LARD OIL.—Lard Oil of the finest quality, equal to aperm for combustion, also for machinery and woollens, being manufactured without acids, can always be purchased and shipped in strong barrels, prepared expressly to prevent leakage. Orders received and executed for the Lake, Atlantic, and Southern cities, also for the West Indies and Canadas. Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer, Jan. 20. 33 Water street, near Wainut, Cincinnati, O.

LARD FOR OIL.

LARI WANTED.—Cash paid for corn, mast, and slop-fed Lari. Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer, Jan. 20. 33 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati, O. FIRE-PROOF CHESTS.

PIR E-PROOF CHESTS.

PATENT Salamander Soapstone lived Iron Chests, that will stand more fire than any others made in this country. Also, a large supply of Patent Air Chamber Iron Chests, 700 now in use, and we still make chests in the ordinary way at very low prices. Slate-lined Refrigerators, Water Filters, Portable Water Closets for the sick and Infirm. Seal and Letter Copying Presses, Fire Proof Doors for Banks and Stores.

76. South Third street, Philadelphia.

76. South Third street, Philadelphia. 'N. is. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere. Feb. 1.

No. 25 Cornhill. No. 25 Cornhill.

The National Era comes from Warhington to this office
by Express, and is delivered by carriers in sny part of
the city proper, at §2.50 a year, free of postage; sing's
copies, six and a quarter cents.

Now is the time to secure this national advocate of the Liberty Moves ent, during the first session of Congress under
the new Administration, when questions of the most thrilling importance must be decided.

Subscriptions and renewals respectfully solicited by
Nov. 25.

GEO. W. LIGHT, 25 Caruhill.

BOSTON "NATIONAL ERA" AGENCY;

TO INVENTORS.

TO INVENTORS.

THE subscribers offer their services to persons wishing to obtain patents in the United States or in foreign countries and will prepare specifications and drawings, and take all necessary steps to secure a patent.

From their long experience as practical mechanics, added to a thorough knowledge of the Patent Laws, and acquaint-ance with the details connected with the business of the Patent Office, they trust they will be able to give satisfaction to their employers, both in the clearness and precision of their specifications, and in the promptness and ability with which they transact all business intrusted to them.

Persons residing at a distance may procure all necessary information, have their business transacted, and obtain a patent, by writing to the subscribers, without incurring the expense of a personal attendance at Washington.

Models can be sent with perfectsafery by the Expresses. Rough sketches and descriptions can be sent by mail. For evidence of their competence and integrity, they would respectfully refer to all those for whom they have transacted business.

Letters must be post paid.

Office on F street, opposite the Patent Office.

P. H. WATSON.

June 7.

EXCHANGE BANK OF R. W. LATHAM & CO.

EXCHANGE BANK OF R. W. LATHAM & CO. Washington, D. C., DEALS in checks, drafts, acceptances, promissory notes bank notes, and coin.

BANK NOTES.

Notes on all solvent banks in the United States bought and sold at the best prices.

DRAFTS. NOTES, AND BILLS, chington and Georgetown, collected, and re In Washington and Georgetown, collected, and remittances promptly made, in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, or Boston funds, at a charge of one-quarter per cent. COLLECTIONS

Made in all the principal cities of the Union, on the most

Office hours, from eight o'clock A. M. to five P. M. Nov. 15-tf LAW OFFICE, COLUMBUS, O.

WILLIAM B. JARVIS, Jun., Attorney and Counselled at Law, Columbus, Obio. Office in Platter new building, State street, opposite south door of State House. Business connected with the profession, of all kinds put smally attended to. LAW OFFICE, CINCINNATI.

DIRNEY & SHIELDS, Attorneys at Law, corner of Main and Court streets, Cincinnati.

JAMES BIRNEY, Notary Public and Commissioner to take acknowledgments of deeds and depositions for the States of Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, Michigan, New Hampshire, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, New York, and Arkansas Jan. 6.—tf

NOTICE.

CORRESPONDENTS and others desiring to communicate with the undersigned will please direct their letters and papers to Fulton, Oswego county, New York, my present post office address.

J. C. HARRINGTON.
Nov. 29.

GREATIMPROVEMENT IN PLANING, TONGUE-ING AND GROOVING LUMBER. Joseph P. Woodbury's Patent Planing Machine. The subscriber, having received letters patent for a stationary cutter, planing, tongueing and grooving machine, now offers for sale machines, and rights to use the same. This machine will plane six thousand feet of boards to any uniform thickness, in one hour, producing a better fluished surface than it is possible to plane by any other means now known, not excepting the hand plane, and is peculiarly adapted to plane and joint elapboards, or weather-boarding, and will do the work faster and better than any machine herefore invented. This machine is so arranged that if planes the board with an unbroken shaving the whole width and length of the material, and does not take more than two thirds of the power that is required to do an equal amount of length of the material, and does not take more than two-thirds of the power that is required to do an equal amount of work by the rotary cutting cylinder, now in common use. The construction and organization of this machine is differ-ent from any other now in use. Communications for further particulars cheerfully responded to, by addressing the sub-scriber, (post-paid,) Boston Mass.

One of the above planing machines may be seen in opera-tion by calling on the natentee.

tion by calling on the patentee.

JOSEPH P. WOODBURY,

May 3.—ly

Border street. Fast Boston, Mass.

DT The above Planing Machine has been thoroughly tested, by planing over 1,000,000 feet of lumber and has planed 3,000 feet in seventeen minutes, and is adapted to stick any description of mouldings with great rapidity. The subscribers, having purchased the territory annexed to their names, are now ready to offer for sale the machine, and the right to use the same, in the territory purchased by them. them.

A machine way he seen in operation soon at Buffalo, New

York, and at the Flaning Mill of Duncan Mangey, Lo York, and at the Finding street, Kentucky.
Communications for further particulars cheerfully responded to, by addressing either of the subscribers, post paid, Oswego, New York.

STAWAS & STEWART,
For the State of New York.

STEWART & TEWPLE,
For the States of Ohio. Michigan, Indiaba, and Missouri.

STEWART & ALLEN,
STEWART & ALLEN,

For the States of Wisconsin and Illinois. PUBLISHED by the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and for sale at their Depository in New York, at the following prices:

For one thousand copies
For one hundred copies
For one dozen copies
For a single copy For one hundred copies

For one dozen copies

For a single copy

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